

had been almost submerged among the Saracen element, retaining their faith for the most part, but often displaying Arabic names** Devoid of the protection afforded by residence in communes, these dwellers in villages found no alleviation of their lot under the Normans; along with the poorer Moslems with whom they were intermingled, they became or remained serfs icdspoixot or sxwo%Cot» subject to the *angaria* or forced labour services. In the towns, notably Palermo and Messina, the Greeks remained, as we saw, free and influential. On the Italian mainland, namely in Calabria, Lucania, and the land of Otranto, the Byzantine element was numerous in the of freehold-en and tenants without service, while the Apulian cities retained a considerable element of their race.

For the Greeks, as for the other the Nor-man kings specially legislated. Thus a *Novella* or decree of 1150 confirms the local

of the Byzantine population in the valley of the Crati and Calabria, The Orthodox Church, with its bishops, abbots, and given a complete organisation in the State. Many of the Asaises of Roger IL word for

word,
where they affected the Greek
population, and
though in the course of a century
the

* In a list of villeins living about CefmJft early In
the twtlfth*
century wo find a cwrioui medley uf Arab und Greek
«,

''
Ábdallah, Bintliiw, NicxriMbrt-Lt**, Ahmod»!
bn«Rofflft»
Giorgir, tto. j v. Amir), & f. Jf., ill., p. ft»»